Weekly National Intelligencer

BY GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. the subscription price of this paper for a year is Two

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THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863.

IN SENATE:

ANTH INY presented a memorial of midshipmen Instell Histor Naval Academy at Newport, Khode remonstrating against the promotion of volunteer

TION FOR EXEMPTION OF CLERGYMEN Mr. DIXON presented the following petition from Bishop actions, of the diocere of Manuchusetts:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America.

This pet tion of the subscribers, Bish ps of the Prorestant Episcopal Church in the United States, humbly showeth:

That your petitioners are charged by the laws of their shareh with the everyght and care of the elergy and candidates for hely ordes of their several dioceses, and feel under abligations to most imperative to provide, as far as possible, that they be contract to the rappropriate work, and encouraged to purso it with all simplicity and diligence. They cannot spear in behalf of members of other communions, but they would hope and pray that the privilege which, in a certain confingency, they most respectfully invoke at your hands.

This proposed, they understand, to repeal the communion, are

it is proposed, they understand, to repeal the communation less in the late law ordering a draft for the military service is is proposed they understand, to r-peal the commutation in the late law ordering a draft for the military service of the tovernment at this most important crisis of the nation's history. The effect of this repeal, if on ecompanied with any alternative provisi n, would be to subject all clergymen and candidates for holy orders to the necessity of bearing arms, unless they were able to purchase substitutes, a thing far beyond the peemary ability of the great major ty of their number. This necessity is at variance with their fundament all this and yows as ministers and sudents for the ministry of the Prince or Peace, and ought not as your petitioners conceive, to be laid upon them except perhaps in case of the direct extremity. They have beheld, with inexpressible grief, one of their own order grading on the sword in the cause of the reboil on, and have seen, with shame, his example followed by others of different grades in the ministry. They pray your honorable body that the law if altered, that, provide that clergymen, and candidates for the mulairy formally recognised as such by the authorities of their record we cenominations, and actually engaged in clerical strips, and to be a graded as non-combanate, and employed as chaplains, or in hospitals, or some kind of occupations; or size that a certain sum shall be levied upon every clergyman and sandidate for the multity, as above described, of every comination liable to draft, unless he chooses to be enrolled.

Alt. Dixon stated that he had a similar petition from

Mr. Dixon stated that he had a similar petition from Bishop Chase, of New Hampstire, and one of the same character from Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland. He Affairs; and they were so referred.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted the following resolution Resolved, That there be added to the standing committee, the Senate a Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to con-

MREGULARITY OF THE MAILS. was agreed to:

olord, That the Postmaster General be requested to or many case to the Seante the reason of the frequent failure of the mails between New York and Washingt In; also what legislation is necessary in order to remedy the existing evil; and sepecially if a new railroad be not required for the neenities of the tostal service.

CONCERNING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill which proposes to provide that no Senator, Representaribunel whatsoever, civil or military

This bill was twice read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOWE introduced a Joint resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin; which was twice read and tirely upon draiting;" for that is the object of this proporeferred to the Committee on Clause.

THANKS TO CAPTAIN JOHN RODGERS.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution tendering the Manks of Congress to Captain John Rodgers, of the Uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the many for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the properties of the properties of the Uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the properties of the Uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the uritary for eminent shill and zeal in the discharge when the country of the uritary for eminents and the uritar Asuke of Congress to Captain John Rodgers, of the Uci-d States Navy, for eminent skill and zeal in the discharge if his duties, reported the same back with a recommenda-

This joint resolution proposes (in pursuance of the redation of the President of the United States, and o enable him to advance Captaio Rodgers one grade, in pursuance of the ninth section of the act of Congress of John Rodgers ! for the emient skill and gallantry exhib-On many recessions

The joint resolution was considered, read the third

THE BOUNTIES-THE DRAFT-THE FINANCES

The Senate took up the joint resolution from the House of Representatives proposing to appropriate \$50,000 to supply deficiencies in part in the appropriations for the printing : and also to appropriate \$20,000,000, or so which of that sum as may be required, for the payment of builties, savance pay, and premiums for receivers volunteering or collecting in the service of the United States. ment of lint sim as any to required, for the payment of partities, savance pay, and premiums or evisions volume that it was charges and better to raise soldiers by the payteering or collising in the service of the United States.

Mr. WILSON said: This is a very simple proposition. The email appropriation in the first item is needed to pay a deficiency in the printing appropriation. That is right; hands of the Secretary of the Treasury? He has no the obligation making an appropriation of \$20,000,000. and premiums for recruiting. It was thought yesterday increase the expenses of the war. The experience of the that it was rather doubtful whether we ought to pass the rebels and the experience of all nations show that it is unsecond section of the bill then under consideration, su-thorizing three premiums; and if Senators so believe, we national debt in the form of circulation. The only way, n strike out the word ' premiums' from this resolution, then, to raise this money is by borrowing, by selling our case it with that amendment, and let it go back to the bonds in the market. Experience has shown that only a

cented I will state that in regard to the first item of this cesolution, which appropriates \$20,000 for the purpose of prioting, the Superintendent states that, owing to the commons quantity of printing that was called for by the Departments, the appropriation has been exhausted, and he is now absolutely without money to pay the workmen in his office; and it is necessary, therefore, but an appropriation be made immediately. I see no objection to it in regard to the other part of the resolution, the Senate has already become familiar with it from the fact th two had it under discussion yeasterdsy. It is merely an appropriation of \$20,000,000 instead of the \$105,000,000 oct. I say so far as I am individually concerned, I stated vesterday that I was willing the obligations becurred by the Government so far should the obligations becutred by the tievernment so far should be met. As to the premium, the Senate will of course judge for itself about that. It is very easy to amount the

resolution by striking that out, if it be desired.

The VICE PRE DENT directed the amendment to be read. It proposed to stelke out the words "and premiums for soldiers volunteering we emissing in the service of the United States," so that the classes will need. for soldiers volunteering or enlisting in the soldiers volunteering or enlisting in the soldiers will read:

"That the rum of \$20,000 0ce, or so much thereof as may be required, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of bounties and advance pay."

Mr. SHERMAN. It is always unpleasant and invidious roppose this class of legislation; but this resolution involves a great deal more than even the \$20,000 000 appropriated by it. If this resolution be passed, the bill that propriated by it If this resolution be passed, the bill that was under consideration yesterday need not be and probably will not be passed for some time. By this resolution we need not appropriate \$20,000,000, but we legalize the proclamation of the Secretary of War of last October, and we authorize the payment of \$105,000,000 in bounties,

we authorize the payment of \$105,000,000 in bounties, \$6,000,000 in premiums, and other lacidental expenses.

Now, I tell Senators seriously that it is impossible to raise this sum of money within the time contemplated by this scheme. It is easy for us to appropriate the money; we may appropriate \$100,000,000; and Senators seem to think that is the cheapest and best way; but I wish to call their attention to the difficulty, under the circumstances by which we are sure unded, of raising this money Suppose you pleader the Government to pay this large. Suppose you pledge the Government to pay this large bounty; what then? You may make the pledge; but suppose the money is not on hand at the time the pledge is to be redeemed; what then becomes of the credit of the Government? Is it safe or is it right for us to put these serious bu dens on the Government? I do not speak my opinions alone on this subject; I speak the opinions of those who know better than I the condition of our financial system I say to Senators that if they coalemplate raising an army of three bundred thousand men by the payment of national bount es out of the Treasury of the Unit d States under he system proposed yesterday we cannot pay the money, not we shell induce men to enter our armies under faire rejectors. We might as well look at it plainly and fairly also force. To require whose months the payment of so large a sum of money, without providing any mode

what you call it.

It seems to me that the War Department, in the execu-

shale and the various agents to execute the law in thirty days, because they had here the means of information as

to the best persons to execute the law; but it was delayed nearly three months, and then one locality was taken.

Instead of having the draft universal all over the country at the same time, they first took the city of New York—I believe that was the first place taken—the place where the draft was the most severe, where it was the most un

popular, where the political sentiments of a portion of the community were most obnoxious to the execution of the

law; and then, when it was resisted in New York, they delayed and hesitated. Why, sir, in the State of Ohio,

in October last they promised there large bounties. If we have the money, I am willing to pay them. I am willing to pay them. I am willing to pay the last man to carry on the war; but the question is whether we have the abi-

on the war; but the question is whether we have the ability to psy; whether we ought to make promises until we

Mr. NESMITH. Mr. President, it seems to me that

stead of applying the law, as proposed by Congress, for rising troops, set off to mix it up with another system of

psying enormous bounties; hence the difficulty which is now presented to Congress to reconcile the two systems.

I believed at the commencement of the war, as I now do, that if it was necessary to raise men for the defence of

the country, all men and all portions of the country should contribute equally; and I have been opposed to this sys-tem of subsidy in paying enormous bounties. I do not believe that the question ever has been in relation to the

nen; I believe it has been purely a money question; and

I think to-day that the success of the prosecution of this

war depends more upon our ability to carry the country through the financial crieis than it does upon the question

sation, I say is impossible.
FESENDEN. Put on a proviso there.
SHERMAN. You may do that. So far as the th of that proclamation is concerned, I do not see sell how we can avoid it. But if it is proposed to tond this system further, and raise our armies by national unties, I say that we shall meet with financial difficulties. nd we shall make a pledge that we cannot redeem; and

I, for one, prefer to choose the unpopular attitude of opposing these national bounties at the outset rather than to deceive any class of men by promising what I fear we shall not be able to perform

Mr. JOHNSON. I rise for the purpose of inquiring of Mr. JOHNSON. I ries for the purpose of inquiring of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs whe their the resolution, as it stands, appropriating \$20,000,000, was not intended, as it came from the House of Recrescritatives, to pay what is called the "premium." It is so, in so many words, as I understand it. The aggregate of the premium, as I have understood, would be about six million dollars; and if we strike out the premium we have

\$6,000,000 more for bounties than are necessary Mr. WILSON. I will say in regard to this sum of money that it was suggested that we should appropriate \$30,000,000; and the bill we had up yesterday was originally prepared for \$30,000,000. It was thought that would be necessary to cover the case; but on further consultation thought best to put the sum at \$20,000 000, which is provided for in the third section of the bill which was under consideration yesterday:

consideration yesterday:

"That the sum of \$20,000,000,000,0 as much thereof as may be necessary, be and he a me is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in payment of the bountles and premiums attherized by this act."

We can amend it so as to make it read, "that \$20,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for the purpose of paying bountles."

Mr. JOHN-ON. It would svoid the difficulty if those words were in

Mr. FESSENDEN. I wish to make a suggestion think the question made by the Senator from Ohio ought to be met, and met here at once. I fully concur in all that he has said. I propose, if the amendment which has been suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts shall be adopted, as I hope it will be, to move another amend

ment to add a proviso to the section.

The proviso offered by Mr. Fessenden is in the following the provision of the section.

Provided, That no bounties, except such as are no vided by law, shall be paid to any person enlisted after the 5th day of January next

The first question was on agreeing to this amendment to the amendment.

Mr. HARRIS moved to amend by striking out the "5th day of summy and inserting the "2d day of Cebruary".

The VICE PRESIDENT said that no further amend-

jovolve our Treasury in difficulties from which it will be impossible to extricate it. That is my judgment. Mr. HARRIS. Mr President, I see that the chairman

of the Committee on Finance, and other members of that committee, are alarmed, and I have no doubt they are sincerely alarmed, with reference to the means of paying ponsation, as an attorney, directly or indirectly, in any suit, cause, or matter, in which the United States are interested, as a party or otherwise, pending or to be heard or determined in any court, or before any department or tribunal whatsoever, civil or military. we must say to the country and the world, " we have not the means to pay bounties any more; we must rely en-

we must have a large portion of these three hundred thou sand men, and we ought to have them, within the next sixty days. Sir, we can get them by going on with this system of recruiting. We all know that recruiting is now going on rapidly in most parts of the country, and if it can be continued even until the 2d of February, we shall get oursuance of the ninth section of the act of Congress of a very respectable army; but if we arrest it now, and fully 16, 1862) to tender the thanks of Congress to Capt. know from experience that we have little to expect for sted by him in the engagement with the rebel atmed iron- several months at any rate from that source. We may as olad steamer Fingal, alias Atlanta, whilst in command of well look this question in the face. If we have not the United States iron clad steamer Weehawken which means and cannot raise the means for paying bounties to led to her capture on June 17, 1863; and also for the zeni, enlisted soldiers, let us say so to the country, and stop re beavery, and general good conduct shown by this officer cruiting; but, depend upon it, our army is not to be filled up in time for the spring campaign by a draft. I am in favor of going on with recruiting. We have just got well favor of going on with recruiting. We have just got well started with that system. Let it go on for thirty days more, and let us replenish our armies. I have no doubt myself but what the means can be obtained for paying

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, if this was simply question as to which was the cheaper mode of rating an army. I might agree with the Senator from New York stantially the same as the third section of the bill standing. Indeed, if he had the authority, it would not ish was before us yesterday. There is in it, however, be wise to exercise it, for the simple reason that a larger riston applying the money to bounties, advance pay, it flation of our currency would tend to raise prices and other House to be asted upon. In order to make the matter certain, I move to strike out the word "premiums" can possibly be better than what is called the five twenty man. It is a loan that is secure, and every one feels that to its ultimate payment the last dollar and the last cent is to its ultimate payment the last dollar and the last cent is to its ultimate payment the last dollar and the last cent is to its ultimate payment the last dollar and the last cent is to its ultimate payment the last dollar and the last cent is say, "it is chesper to do so and so;" but they must have the means to do what they propose to do. I say, as a question of plain floance—it is not a question of difficulty—that we must not increase our expenditures one dollar beyond our ability to raise the money to pay, and I do not see at present how it is possible to get more in the way of looses at present how it is possible to get more in the way of looses at present how it is possible to get more in the way of looses at present how it is possible to get more in the way of looses at present how it is possible to get more in the way of the true stay in the carry on the ordinary ancome of the Government, to carry on the ordinary operations of the Government.

This proposition, longed as it a by the S nature from

left unlimited, and you rely apon large bounties to fill up

of raising men.

I have been opposed to mixing up the two system. When this matter was before the Military Committ e I voted for the third section of the bill yesterday under consideration, which appropriates \$20 000,000 for the payment of the bounty, and the premium, up to the 5th day of January next, simply to redoce a philosophia been made by the Government to the men who had culisticated. ment was in order at that time.

Mr. FESSENDEN. The proposition of the Senator from New York brings us back to the question, whether we are prepared to say that we will pay \$100,000,000 for bountee, as we shall probably have to do if we extend the time to February; and if so, where we are to raise the money to discharge our obligations. I will only say to the Senate that if we propose to go on in that way we shall is to be what Senators on this floor claim for the voluntee system, by the 2d of February three hundred thousand men will have been raised. They say that we should re-sort to and depend upon volun cering entirely, notwithstanding that we have upon our statute book the enro iment act, and all the cumber ome and expensive machinery for its execution all over the country; and although we are to keep that in operation, we are to turn round and pay from \$300 to \$400 bounty. One system or the other should be abolished; one or the other should be relied upon; and, as I stated before, I have been in

> Now, if, as is proposed and if the principle which is in itiated by Secators here is true, the army can be filled up under a system of bounties, the next question which recurs is just amount is to be required to carry that system out? I have made a calculation—to be sure, not upon any very correct data, but upon what I suppose will be something near a correct result. Suppose that by the 2d of February, as these Senators claim, the army will be filled under the volunteer system which has been adopted by the Department; suppose that one hundred thousand veterans re-enlist at a bounty of \$400 each. You have there \$40 000,000 to commence with. Suppose that you callst two hundred thousand others at \$300 each, you have there \$60,000,000 additional. Then, under the clause which was in the bill under consideration yesterday, and which has not been stricken out of the resolution coming to us from the other House, you have a premium of fifteen dol-lars for veterans, which amounts to \$1,500,000 more, and you have a premium of ten dollars for other recruits amounting to \$2,000,000 more. Thus, in the aggregate the sum which is necessary to be appropriated, and which must be incorporated in this bill, if this system is relied upon, is \$103,500 000

favor of the system which conscripts a certain number

I have voted steadily against these propositions, and am disposed to vote against them to day. I defer very much to the judgment and experience of older and much bler Senators here; but I do not believe that the systems can be successfully mixed up, neither do I be-lieve it is good policy to adopt this expensive system Mr. COWAN. I heartily agree with the revenue of the country at this time will warrant the disvote against all such measures as mere financial questions, and shall vote for, and continue to support, the enforcement of the enrollment act, believing that that is the me fair, just, and equitable way of raising men, and at the

same time relieving the Freasury. Mr. HOWE. I want to co-operate with the Sens from Maine and the Senator from Ohio in the purpose they seem to be driving at; and when the proper bill comes up I want to submit to the Senate amendments which I think will enable the Government to pay bounties and relieve that the timid men, the men not fit to be soldiers, those the burden which they throw upon the soldier, and not put any burden upon the Treasury. I stated yeaterday how I designed to have this done; and the amendment, as it is now proposed by the Senator, conflicts with that. There is now no law for paying these bounties, and the Government will be disgraced and dishonored if we do not appropriate this amount; and after we have intimated to the Government that if is our purpose, after the 5th of January, that no bounties shall be paid, and certainly not out of this appropriation, I do not think they will promise any bounties. I do not think there is the slightest danger of their laying the people of the United States under any further obligations in that direction.

Mr. FESSENDEN. The difficulty is this: the from the Department is general, a continuing order; it is a promise to pay to all persons who may be collisted. Now, if they do not choose to revoke that order, or let it Now, if they do not choose to revoke that order, or let it stand, they will go on after the 5th day of January enlisting persons, and we are then precisely in the condition that we are in now. The promise has been made by the Executive Government, and we are called upon to fulfill it. It is impossible to say how long it would take to mature and pass a bill through both branches, with the confest that exists on this question, which should effectually provide for all these cases. It may larger on, and emistments keep going on until the 2d day of February, or after that time, for aught we can know.

Now, sir, I do not know how far the Government would feel itself bound, or would take any hint from our simple

This proposition, limited as it is by the S nator from Maine, will probably be paid by \$20,000,000; but if it is left unlimited, and you rely upon large bounties to fill up

your armies, the three hundred thousand men called for will confessedly cost \$105,000 000, the great portion of which must be paid in hand by the terms of the proclamation, and then \$6 000 000 are required for this premium and as we are now. They may go on, and before we can which must be paid in hand by the terms of the proclamation, and then \$6 000 000 are required for this premium fund, together with the other sums for other matters. Now, where can we raise this money! If we had the money in the Treasury, I would agree that it would be better for the ustion at large to pay these bounties. If, on the other hand, we pursue the policy that has been heretofore adopted, of psying but small bounties, localities, counties, towns, and States will raise these bounties. If want the Executive Government to understand, and I want the past. When this war commenced we raised enormous levies, you may say, without any bounties at all. Even the \$100 hourty promised them was not to be paid until particular sum fixed to be paid for men, in the absence of understand that when there is a law upon the statute-book, and a particular course pointed out for raising men, and a particular sum fixed to be paid for men, in the absence of the \$100 bounty promised them was not to be paid until the end of the war. I say, therefore, we have arrived at that condition when we must appeal to the physical resources of the country by means of a dratt; and I believe this war will never end until the people of the United States are willing to see enforced a fair conscription law, or an enrollment law, or a militia law; I do not care what you call it.

It seems to me that the War Department, in the execution of the law passed by Corgress at the last session, delayed and procrastinated it, and excited the very opposition which they complained of against that law. It took them three months to appoint the agents to execute that law. If I remember correctly, we were hurried in the passage of that law by the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs because it was necessary to put it into immediate operation. We passed it before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session, and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months before the close of the session and it was nearly three months are calculation. When the promise was their idea that it was their idea the \$300 paid in as communities of the session and the session and the contravening any law at all. I presume that was the idea on which they went; but th I say, moreover, that I think the Government in this to throw blace upon them in any way in reference to it. The country needs the men, and they acted according to the best of their judgment for the good of the country and to accomplish the purpose. I have therefore no particular fault to find. I orly say that the event has shown that they did not that they also be accomplished the same correctly. they did not make their calculations correctly; and now

we are brought to this position.

Laws should exist in regard to all these things; matters of this kind should be left to the discretion of ne department on the face of the earth; we, the Congress of the in the absence of any rest and pressing emergency calling for action before Congress can meet; and in that case I hold, as I have held before, that it is the duty of the Exewhile we were engaged in an animated canvass, the peo-ple every where asked, "Why do they not enforce the draft?" Nobody complained of it. It might have been enforced in Ohio—my colleague will agree with me in this remark—to the last man without resistance. That is my deliberate judgment; but it was delayed and delayed, until cutive in defence of the Constitution and the laws to meet such an emergency and take the consequences. He would not be doing his duty if he did not so without reference to particular rules; but in all other cases they are bound it defer to what the wisdom or the folly of the Congress o the United States shall say is the proper course to take. In reference to this matter I want them to act under the law of the land, and when we say that we appropriate this money to enable them to discharge these obligations, or such as may be incurred previous to the 5th day of January next, we say at the same time there is no law in existence for paying these bounties beyond that day, and you mus not contravene the laws of the land in that respect.

know we have the money. We have the power by en-forcing the conscr ption law to raise men. We have not the power to borrow money faster than the people will lend it to us. The only question then is whether we can say it safely If we cannot say it safely, let us stay here and legislate instead of being in a burry to eat our Christmas dinner the embarressments under which we labor grow out of the effort to pursue a mixed system for the raising of troops. During the last session of Congress I favored what was called the conscription bill, "or rather the enreli-ment bill, because I believed that was the most equitable somewhere else than in Washington. If we are willing to pay \$400 to veterans and \$300 to persons who are not veterans, let us place such a provision on the statute-book and let them act under law, and not adjourn or take a recess, and let the Departments feel themselves at liberty to go on and make laws for the occasion during the time that ongress is absolutely not only in existence but in session.

or pught to be in session. Now, sir, as to the main question, I say to the Senate that, in my humble judgment—and I pretend to no exemption from error on all these questions—if they go on legis lating upon this principle with regard to paying these enermous bounties, they will find that they are exhausting the fountain and coming nearer to the point where they are obliged to stop than they are aware of Goutlemen may talk here about paying these great bounties, and may say that you cannot get the men in any other way. Very vell; if that is true, if the men must be had, and there no other way in which you can get them pay them; but pay them by statute, give laws for it, and let it not be done by the exercise of individual authority at one end of the avenue or the other. But, sir, in my judgment there is another way. Congress deliberately decided that there was another mode, and I have believed from the begin ning, and believe now, that it is the best mode the mode the mode in the most just upon the community; and that is by draft, calling upon all persons who are subject to it to take their chance; and by enforcing that with vigor and determination you will accomplish your purpose. The that you have not nerve enough to carry out what you de-cide to be the best thing to be done. Show that you have the courage, and the people will custain you. courage enough to execute it after they have

devised it. Mr. HOWE Mr. President, I agree entirely with the enator from Maine that it is our business to enact laws nd it is the business of those agents at the other end o the avenue to execute laws when they are enacted. I will stand by him as long as he pleases to stand, in doing battle for the utmost line and letter of the prerogatives this budy, and I defer entirely to his judgment. If he thinks the express enactment is necessary to prevent the executive department of the Government from pledging the credit of the nation to these extravagant bounties, have not a word to eny against it. I desire to rescue th nation from the liability to be incumbered with this moun tain of debt without any provision made for it by their representatives; and if this express enactment is thought any Senator here to be necessary, I submit to it en

Mr. COWAN. I should like to inquire from some gen tleman who has given this subject care and attention, what way it is proposed to procure the recentry into the army of those veterans whose term of service will expire in June and July next. As I understand, it is a sine qua non that these mee should be retained, and I desire now to attrict the attention of the Senate to that question, ho it is possible to procure their re-solistment into the service time that their present term of service will expire whether the offer of large bounties such as were contem cure that object, and whether it can be secured in any

Mr. FESSENDEN. In reply to the suggestion of the Scuator from Pennsylvaois, I will simply state that the further shall be done without law. If the Congress of the United States shall be asked to decide upon the terms on which the veterans shall re-enlist, let a fair opportunity be given for legislation on that subject, and we can do ! regard to it what Congress thinks proper. This provise i only saving that in regard to this present thing, as the law

Mr. COWAN. I heartily agree with that sentiment while we have a provision upon our statute book with a cumbersome and expensive machinery for raising troops. The effect of bringing the two systems in conflict will be damaging, and I do not believe that the resources and the resement of the country at this time will warrant the dis-presement of so large an amount as \$103 500 000. I shall note against all such measures as mere financial questions, the time, was material, and one which was calculated to

maure auccess. Mr. JOHNSON and others. What was that? Mr. COWAN. It was given out by the Department, ough plainly not in the ensetment, that any one who reto appear at the rendezvous after having been who would not be worth any thing in the army if they were soldiers, were obliged, under the pressure of this decision, to pay immense sums for substitutes. It begat s new class of merchant in the country, called the " ate broker;" brought the law into odium; brought the service into odium; and prevented the proper number of men being obtained under that draft. The same mischiel

substantially has occurred under the present draft.
Under the first draft, having found that there was a deficiency in the quota called for, instead of going on an drawing and filling it up and finding the recusants, they stopped, and they sent, say if you please one hundred thou sand men, upon an errand which they alleged would require three hundred thousand for its proper execution. So it was under the present law. I could never see any reason why, under the present draft, when it was found that after the first drawing there was a deficiency in the quota, an additional number should not have been immediated drawing the could not be seen immediated drawing the could not be seen immediated. sately drawn, and a sufficient number drawn to fill it up. But it seems the Department, after having made one drawing, supposed that exhausted their authority; and when they came to count up their exempts and those who onid the commutation money, there was a very small re

suit remaining. I think that all the laws we have passed would have een efficient if, as has been remarked by the Senator from sine, they had been carried out manfully and boldly, and be people had been trusted with them. They could have beco executed every where that I know of except per-haps in the city of New York, and there the disturbance was soon quelled when the proper means were made use

of to quell it. I think it unfortunate that we did not have in the first place some uniform mode, whether it might be one mode or two modes, of filing up the army, but I think it should have been uniform, and that it should have been fair. I think it would be exceedingly unfair now to the veteran who has borne the heat and the burden of this one who had to be tolled there by excessive bounties and incressed pay. I think that, if it took us ten days, we ought to endeavor by some means or other to place the old soldiers of the army on an equal footing with those wh now propose to go in at the eleventh hour. I should like some plan to be devised by which that could be done. I should feel very reloctant to vote for any measure which was calculated to make a distinction between those who have borns arms so long and with so much credit to the Government.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, this debate clearly shows us the importance of being very careful how we set. We are warmed by the Senator from Onic, who is on the Committee on Finance, (Mr. SHERMAN.) that the Governmen has not the means to redeem the pledges the Government has made, and that we ought not to extend this time be yound the 5th day of January. Sir, we want men; we want our armies filled; but we ought not to make pledges for hounties or increase of pay it we have not the means to redeem our pledges. If we increase our expenses in raising men, or in paying men, we ought to provide the means to meet the promises we make to them. Sir, it seems to me that we ought to put upon the country a direct tax—a tax upon the property of the country—to fil up the ranks of our armies, to locrease the pay we give our soldiers who sustain the ceues of the country There is no reason, in my judgment, why we should no have such a tax early and promptly imposed, and thus sus-

I suppose the War Department, in the pledge it made in the call for three hundred thousand volunteers, supposed that by fixing a time and notifying the people of the States that they wanted three hundred thousand men by the 5th day of January, a great flort would be made by the States. the cities, counties, and towns, and by the people to enlist men, and that a portion of those men would be thus resed. not the whole three hundred thousand. We had, I think about nine million dollars when the call was made, and we had provided that a small sum of this bounty should be paid when the recruit was taken into the service, and so much at different periods afterwards through the three years. It was thought that the sum of money then on hand, derived from the commutation clause of the enr.ll-ment act, would enable the Government to pass along until the meeting of Congress The Government intend on the 5th day of January to commence the draft, and ex pected to derive from that draft many million dollars to pay for recruiting. The committee propose to fix the 5th day of January, the day the Government itself had fixed for the draft. We propose to arrest the payment of this bounty on that day, and that is the amendment now proposed upon this House resolution. It is proposed by some Scoators to go on until the 2d day of February. When some legislation in regard to the encolment act and in regard to filling up the armies, it seems to me a stern onblic duty to remain in our seats and pass the necessary legislation; and, nuless we do it, I think we ought to ex tend the time from the 5th of January until the 20th of the month, so that when we come back here after the 5th day of the month we shall have a few days in which to pass the necessary legislation to amend the enrollment act

The Senator from Penusylvania is troubled very much service if the Government does not offer this bounty. I take it, if we were to make a draft for balf a million men, commencing early next us ath or on the 1st day of February, we should hold two hundred thousand or two hundred and fifty thousand or three hundred thousand of those men. At least one half of those men, if we do not repeal the commutation clause, would pay the \$300, and a large and overwhelming majority of them at any rate would get substitutes, and they would obtain substitutes from the army. The townships, the counties, the S'ates, the men deafted, would look to the ranks of the army, to the old veterans, from among whom to obtain substitutes. That is already authorized by the Department, and we can legalize it if it be necessary; we can authorize the old veterans in the army who have served over two years to warmy now, that has served more than two years, may en-

list in that way, and they are enlisting.

Sir, I think the true way is to fix a reasonable limit to the payment of this money, making it say about the 20th day of January. Appropriate the money, and then stay here and amend the enrollment act and pass all other acts necessary by way of legislation to fill up the army, and then I would let the \$300 clause stand in the act. It will the courage, and the people will sustain you; because, in my judgment, drawn from some experience and observa- keep down the wild speculation for substitutes. I would tion, the American people trust no men more than those go on dref ieg until I had drafted seven or eight hundred who they see not only have commess enough to device a thousand men if necessary, and I would hold every man drafted if he was not absolutely physically unfitted for the service. If he was able to contribute to the support of the Government in any way, I would make him do so; I would

make him serve or pay his \$300 Mr. Th.N EYCK. Mr. President, although the whole question in regard to the advantages of the two different systems is not really involved in this discussion, yet it i so intimately connected with it that I trust I may be par-dozed for adding a word to this very extended debate.

The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs desires that authority should be given to the Government t extend the power of giving bounties over the period fixed by the proposed amendment of the Senator from Maine and he thinks if that is suffered to stand, and the \$300 commutation clause is permitted to stand in the enroll-ment bill, that will furnish a specific for all our evils. Sin I would to heaven that it would, but I have no such feeling. I think we have tried this plan of volunteering long ough and effectually enough; and as disagrecable as the other mode may be, there are times in the history of le gislators, as well as of all other m n, when they are bound to march up to the solema responsibility of public exige We see and learn from the united voice of the Com mittee on Finance that it is not in the power of the Gov eroment to extend these facilities, even if the citizens of the country are ready to come forward, accept these bone ties, and step into the ranks.

I do not know, sir, who is entitled to the credit of th idea, or who was its first discoverer, or how old or new may be, that we now do not need money to much as we need men, tone and muscle. I am inclined to adopt that opinion and although I know that it will involve immense eacrifices, although I know many men will be driven to the ranks who as yet have not gone there, still this is a cause worthy of the best blood of the country; and I believe that if the loyal pertion of this nation had gone into the army as the inhabitants of that pertion of it in rebel-lion did, this huge conspiracy would have been crushed Sir, I profess to no extraordinary feelings of patriotism

but I think each Senator and each cit zen of this country should thank Gol that he lives in a day and in an hour filled as the present day and the present hour are with such vast and grand events, and that he has the opportunity of participating in transactions so great and ennobling. We may fly to this expedient, we may fly to that expedient; we may offer, as we have offered to some States and as has been offered and paid in some portions of the State which I have the henor in part to represent, as high as \$1,000 already, and yet we are deficient to a small degree in furnishing the quota that has been required of us We here—I trust I say it respectfully—must take the initiative; we must march up to the position of demanding that the armies of the R-public shall be filled, although i may be at the sacr fice of the best blood in the country It seems to me that no evasion, no temporizing, no extend-ing of the period, no sbrinking, no squirming, will relieve us from the responsibility which we have to assume, and will be compelled to assume in a very short time, he it somer or be it later. This hage insurrection, in my opinion, will never be quelled until the northern portion of this Union, with their bone and sinew, and not with their money, enter into the ranks and smell the smoke of battle Sir. I shall vote for the amerdment as proposed by the Senator from Maine, as being upon a line with the idea I entertain, as to the duty we should pursue upon the present

The vote was then taken upon the amendment of Mr FESSENDEN, and resuited as follo va:

YEAS-Messra Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Colli mer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doulittle, Feesenden, Fot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Kanses, Morgan, Morrid, Ne. smit , Pom-roy, Ramsev Sherman, Sprague, Suinner, Ten Eyek, Transball, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey,

and Wilson—35 NAYS—Messrs Buckalew, Davis, Harris, Hendricks, Hicks, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Saulebury, and Wright—9 So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

And the amendment, as amended, was also a lopted. Mr. WILSON then offered the following amendment as

" And be it further resolved. That the money drafted persons under the "act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as in the case of other public moners. The money so paid shall be kept in the Treasur, as a special deposit, applicable only to the expenses of draft and for the procuration of substitutes."

Mr. WILSON stated that this provision had the sanction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury. It only legalizes the arrangement made for taking Mr. COLLAMER proposed to amend the amendment

by adding. "for which the same is hereby appropriated."

Mr. WILSON accepted this modification, and the amondment as modified was agreed to.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution was read the third time and passed. Its title was amended by striking out the words "and

THE ENROLLMENT LAW AND THE DRAFT.

Mr. WILSON remarked that the resolution of the House which had just passed in an amended form, and been returned to that body, had disposed of three or four sections of the bill which the Senate had under consideration yea-terday to increase the bounty for volunteers and the pay of the army; and he therefore proposed to lay the latter bill on the table and take up the bill to amend the act for

enrel ing and calling out the national forces.

I his motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a number of am adments to this bill, which were considered in or-der and rearly all of them agreed to It prined here they wou'd not be intelligible to the reader without a copy

The bill was not finally disposed of, and among the amendments yet pending is the following, prop sing to repeal the present law of exemption from draft on the pay-

"Sec. 14 And be it further enacted. That so mue" of the act for ear bling and calling out the nature forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863 as authorizes the discharge of any drafted person, upo payment of a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, from further liability under any subsequent draft, be and the same is hereby repealed."

THE MARRIED AND THE UNMARRIED.

Mr. HENDRICKS was opposed to considering this sec-tion until other amendments should have been decided, and therefore called up an amendment which he had offered two or three days ago to the third section. In that section he proposed to strike out the following words:

"And to much of section ton of said act as provides for the separate enrollment of each class be and the same is hereby see exled; and it shall be the duty of the board of en ollment of e cli district to consolidate the two classes mentioned the third section of said act."

And to insert in lieu thereof the following :

"That the national forces of the United States not now in be mil tary service, enroll d under this set, shall be divided the military service, enrolled under this set, shall be divided into two classes: the first of which shall comprise all pers has subject to do military dury between the ages of twenty and forty five years, and who are unmarried; the second class shall comprise all o her persons subject to do military dury; and the ner one of the second class shall not, in any district; and the per one of the second class shill not, in any distribe called into the service of the United States until those the first class shall have been called."

Mr. HENDRICKS sustained his proposition by remarking that under the present law unmarried per one between twenty and forty-five, and married persons between twenty and thirty-five, constitute one class, and married per-sons between thirty-five and forty-five another class. Of course it very often occurred that it was quite as difficult for married persons between twenty and thirty-five to go to the service as for those between thirty five and forty-five. The obligations to the family are the same; but with a family of small children it is frequently more difficult for the father to leave that family when he is between twenty and thirty-five than is the case with men between the ages of thirty five and forty five. In that class of cases children are frequently able to some extent to provide for themselves, but where the father is b-tween twenty and thirly five he frequently has to leave a family of very small children. He therefore proposed that the only distinction in the classes should be between married and numarried persons. He thought if the unmarried men were first required to enter the service it would relieve the law of one very objectionable feature; and he said if this amendment were agreed to he would then have no objection, if the Senate insisted upon it, that unmarried persons who might be deafted should not be allowed to purchase exemption by the payment of \$300.

Mr. HOWE said: Mr. President, I submit that if we adept the amendment proposed by the center from Lediana, we ought to amend the title of the bill so that it will be a bill to amend the curoliment act and also to encourage matri-mony, for the effect of his amendment, if adopted, I think, would inevitably be to drive all unmarried men in the country into matrixony, and the first class would be absorbed in the second before the very first draft was commenced under the amended act. In the State of Wisconsin the Legislavure provided for paying a certain additional sum. I think five dollars a month, to the families of married persons who volunteered into the army. The result has been that very many persons have volunteered on one day and got married on the next; and very many such marriages have taken place, I am told, between parties who we e not entire strangers, but who never had cerrainly contemplated, either of them, matrim my the day refere the enlistment. I should seriously apprehend that if this amendment be adopted we should have all the ma-gistrates and corrymen of the country applying for relief. They would want clerks to relieve them from the preca business on their hands, matrimony would be so populer and so frequent The amendment was rejected: Ayes 10, noce not

EXEMPTION OF CLERGYMEN

Mr. DIXON moved that, before considering the 14th sec-

ion, the Senate take up his amendment for the exemption rom corollment of all persons recognised as clergymen or eligious in nisters by the ecclesistical authority of the lecomination or communion of which they are members.

Mr. Dixon spoke at considerable length in support of his proposition, maintaining that public sentiment was strongly in favor of it, and arguing that in all wars, and in

countries, ministers of religion have been exempted

from military service. No christian country on the globe now demands such service from them. Never before (he eaid) have the laws of any civilized or christian country There is nothing in the condition of this country at this time which should cause us now to adopt a different poliy. Those of this class who would be obtained as soldiers are few in number, and physically or numerically would see cely be felt. To subject them to enforced miltary duty is therefore unnecessary, and seems an utter disregard of the expressed opinion of mankind and a violation of the sanctity of their religious duties. Even in the dire extremity of the rebel au hornties, their clergy are exempted from conscription. The clergy minister to the wants of the families of our brave soldiers during their ab sence, comforting them in their sorrows, and in death giv-ing them Chirstian burial. They are, with rare excep-tions, loyal; and a loyal clergy at home is needed to coun-teract the baneful influence of a disloyal press. They cannot consistently with the duties of their sacred call ng, engage in the bloody work of war. They are consecrated to unister in hely things. The war now waged by this Goverament against the trai ors who is armed force are leagued against its very existence, was in his opinion the holest war in which any portion of mankind have ever been engaged; yet he did not wish to see its battles lought by the ministers of religion. He shrank from the sight of m-n devoted to its high and holy duties acting in our armies as the executioners of traitors. They have a higher, a bolier duty. He did not see any force in the argument that any exemption which would apply to the clergy might be equally claimed by any individuals or sect alleging con-scientions scruples. A clergyman's profession is a fact—a fact with certain consequences, recognised by the common jugdment of mankind. The other claim of exemption was grounded on an opinion, which not only may be wrong, but in the common judgment of mankind is wrong.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, and Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, opposed the amendment. The clergymen of their States

proposed the amendment. The clergyn made no complaint of the present law.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote: The amendment was rejected by the following vote:
YEAS—Messis. Authory, Dixon, Occitate, Hicks, Morrill, Sacisbory, Sumasr, Van Winkle, and Willey—9
NAYS—Messis. Buckslew, Chandler, Clark, Collamer,
Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessendu, Foot, Foster, Grimes,
Harding, Harlan, Harris Henderson, Hendricks, Howard,
Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kunsss, Morgan, Nemith, Pomeroy, Fowell, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Ten
Kyck, Trembull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, and Wright—33.

ENLISTMENTS IN REBELLIOUS STATES. Mr. WILSON submitted the following amendment,

which he proposes to offer at the proper time, viz: which he proposes to offer at the proper time, viz:

And be it further enacted. That any persons resident in
the States of Virginia, North Car lina, son h Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mis-is-ippi, Louisi and, Texas, or Arkaners, who may voluntarily entist in the military service of
the United States for the term of three years, on h be entilled to
the benefits and privileges of this not, and such persons shall
be mustered into the regiments or other organizations of
whitever Si too they may elect; and the States into whose
regiments of other organizations they may be mustered shall
receive are differ such persons they may be mustered shall
receive are differ such persons the sine as though they were
entisted to such States: Proceeded, That persons of African
descent shall be mustered only into resine, the organizalious or more der to be compose of or such persons.

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